

The Arizona Sentinel.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

VOL. VII.

YUMA, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26 1878.

NO. 29.

The Arizona Sentinel.

Published every Saturday by the
Sentinel Publishing Company.
GEORGE TYNG, - - - Editor
AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENT.

Subscription:
One year.....\$5.00
Six months.....3.00
Single copies.....12

Advertising:
One inch, each insertion.....\$2.50
Each subsequent insertion.....1.25
Contracts by the year or quarter at reduced rates.

Job Printing:
Legal Blanks, Briefs, Bill-Heads, Letter-Heads, Circulars, Labels, Cards, Programmes, etc., printed in every style, with neatness and dispatch.
Currency taken at par.

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REMOVAL.
J. C. COGSWELL, Dentist, has removed his office from 230 Kearney street to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 232 Sutter street, near Kearny, San Francisco. The rooms are elegant, comfortable and well ventilated. Friends and patrons are invited to call.

HENRY N. ALEXANDER,
Attorney at Law,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California and Pennsylvania.
Office, Main street, next to Express office, Yuma, Arizona.

Notice.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
FLORENCE, ARIZONA, June 18, 1878.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE "TEXAS Pacific Railway Company" to receive applications from occupants of the odd sections reserved to said company by Act of Congress, at double minimum price, (\$2.50 per acre) payable upon perfection of title.
CHARLES D. POSTON.

Law on Elections.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Every male citizen of the United States, and every male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the Queretaro treaty of 1848, and the Gadsden treaty of 1854; and every male person who shall have declared, on oath, before a competent court of record, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the Territory one year next preceding the election, and the County or Precinct, in which he claims his vote, ten days, and whose name is enrolled on the Great Register of such County, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or may be hereafter authorized by law.

REGISTRATION.

The Great Register must show: The name at length; the age, omitting the fractions of years; the country of nativity; the place of residence, giving the precinct; the time and place of declaration of intention, or of naturalization; date of registration.

No person's name must be registered unless: Upon a certificate of registration in another County, showing that such registration has been canceled, and upon proof, by affidavit of the party that he is an elector of the County in which he seeks to be registered; upon production of his certificate of naturalization, or intention, or upon his affidavit of his loss, together with the affidavit of a registered voter to the effect that the applicant has resided in Arizona for one year next preceding the time of application and is reported and believed to be a citizen or to have declared his intention to become one, and affidavit of the party that he is an elector of the County; upon production of a certified copy of his father's certificate or upon the same proof as in the preceding subdivision, in case the party claims citizenship by virtue of his father's naturalization during his own minority; in other cases, upon the affidavit of the party that he is an elector of the County.

REGISTERING OFFICERS.

Every justice of the peace is a registering officer; the board of supervisors shall appoint a registering officer in every precinct that has no justice of the peace.

A statement of the date of presentation and his action thereon shall be endorsed and signed by the registering officer on every certificate of naturalization or intention presented to him.

Registering officers will return to the County Recorder a certified copy of their registration entries, and all affidavits made for procuring such registration.

No person must be registered in one County while his registration remains uncanceled in another.

ELECTION.

The polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and be closed at sunset. A recess of one hour may be taken at any time before three o'clock; but the ballot-box shall not be removed from the room nor from the presence of the Election Board.

The person offering to vote must hand his ballot to the Inspector, or to one of the Judges acting as Inspector, and announce his name and the number affixed to it on the printed copy of the Register, if his name is thereon.

The Inspector, or Judge acting as such, must receive the ballot, and before depositing it in the ballot-box, must, in an audible tone of voice, announce the name and registered number, if there be one, of the person voting.

If the name is found on the copy of the Great Register, or if the party produces a certificate with the Board an uncanceled certificate of registration, and the vote is not rejected upon a challenge taken, the Inspector, or Judge acting as such, must, in the presence of the Board of Election, place the ballot, without being opened or examined, in the ballot-box.

When the ballot has been placed in the box, one of the Judges must write the word "Voted" opposite the number of the person on the printed copy of the Great Register, or if the person voted on a certificate of registration, then upon the face thereof.

Any person offering to vote may be challenged by any elector upon either or all of the following grounds: That he has not resided in the Territory one year, and ten days next preceding the election in the County; residence is determined by every man for himself, and is where he claims it to be, provided he was there ten or more days previous, and has not mean-

while acquired a residence elsewhere; that he is not the person whose name appears on the Register; that he has been voted that day; that he has been convicted of felony and has not been pardoned.

No person shall vote who has paid or received a bribe of any kind for voting or not voting, or who is in any way interested in any bet or wager on the result of the election. Upon challenge for such cause, the person challenged, before he can vote, shall swear or affirm that he is not in any way connected with or interested in any such bribe or wager.

No person shall approach nearer than fifty feet to the polls, while they are open, for the purpose of electioneering or distributing tickets; the Election Board can appoint a Special Constable to enforce this law; fees, \$5 for the day, and regular fees for arrests.

Punishment for fraudulent registration is a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

No registration can be done on the day of election.

A fine not exceeding \$500 punishes any attempt to prevent free exercise of the right of suffrage; deceiving an elector who can not read, by giving him a wrong ticket; trying to vote more than once; or prying into a ballot by an officer of election.

As soon as the polls are closed the Judges shall commence counting the votes, in public; the ballot-box must not be removed from the room in which the election is held until all the votes are counted. The Inspector, or one of the Judges, must take out the ballots, one by one, and read aloud each name contained therein and the office for which such name is voted for. Each Clerk shall write down each office to be filled and the name of each person voted for such office, and shall keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud by the Chairman or Judge. The counting must be completed without adjournment.

If two tickets are folded together they shall both be rejected; and if more persons are designated on any ticket for any office than are to be elected for such office, such part of the ballot shall not be counted for any of them; but no ticket shall be rejected for want of form, if the Board of Judges can determine to their satisfaction the person voted for and the office intended.

As soon as all the votes are counted, the officers of the election shall certify and sign the poll-lists and tally-lists, stating the number of votes each person voted for has received, and designating the office to fill which he was voted for, which number shall be written in words at full length. One copy of said lists and the ballots shall be preserved by the Inspector at least six months; the other copy must be sealed up by the Inspector, endorsed "Election Returns," and be directed and delivered, or sent, to the Board of Supervisors.

The package may be delivered to the Board of Supervisors by one of the officers of election in person, or may be sent by private hand, or by mail. If sent by private hand, the person delivering it shall take and subscribe an affidavit, before some officer qualified to administer oaths, that the package was delivered to him by one of the Judges or Clerks (naming him); that it has not been out of his possession since it was received, and has not been opened, altered or changed while in his possession. The affidavit shall be endorsed on the package. If sent by mail, it shall be mailed by one of the Judges, and the postmaster shall make on it an endorsement that he received it from one of the Judges (naming him).

A Card.

To the Citizens of Yuma County:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I had hoped to visit every precinct of this Territory, and to address you all on matters of public interest; but I now find I must either forego visiting Yuma and portions of Mohave County, or neglect the eastern part of Arizona.

If elected it is important that I be acquainted by actual observation with all parts of this great Territory; therefore it seems proper for me to now go where I have never been, viz: to the eastern part of Pima, Pinal and Yavapai Counties.

I trust the people of Yuma County will accept my reason for not now visiting them. If elected, I pledge myself not to neglect any of your interests.

I shall be in the field until sundown, November 5th.

Respectfully soliciting your support I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. DAVIS.

Getting to Arizona.

[From the News Letter.]

The following communication will serve to show that although the "Coming State" may be all very well when you get there, yet there is some difficulty in reaching it, even when the traveler's rank and welcome make things as easy for him as possible. The letter will, besides, be interesting to innumerable friends and well-wishers of General Fremont. Although the letter is private, we feel sure that the fair writer will pardon the liberty we take in publishing it:

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, Oct. 10, 1878.

DEAR MR. MARRIOTT:—The General, much to his surprise and annoyance, has been ill—a sharp attack of what is called here mountain fever, but which, if analyzed in his case, would be—

Long mental strain.....80 parts.
Overland cookery.....1 "
Want of sleep en route, want of sleep at San Francisco (where we had too pleasant a time to sleep or eat).....1 "

Heat, dust, cactus platin.....2 "
A fully hard ground to sleep on, and a drop of 30 degrees from noon to midnight.....2 "

Everywhere a queer water to drink; and all the time not enough for proper dressing purposes.....4 "

Relaxation from coming to a stop among most friendly welcomes and surroundings, just as a woman falls ill after she has nursed a child through a great illness—at last it is her turn.....10 "

To-day the General is very comfortable, and has taken some light food with appetite. We were brought to a lovely cottage here, which its owners vacated for us until we find a house, and the General is lying peacefully in this pretty blue bedroom, the morning sun and soft air coming in filtered through a great pine tree, which sings its mountain hymns, the only break to the soothing quiet, as we are up the hill from the town.

We are going to feel very comfortable here. The welcome has been sincere (as well as scrupulous). There is no false standard here—not a sham of any kind. And where one has to stand or fall on their personal merits, you know now the General must stand.

I send you a few slips, which will show something of our travel. Eight days, and especially eight nights, of camping in sand, cactus, lava-rock (very sharp to sleep on) and only little drops of water to all the grains of sand, make a test of one's physique. Major Lord, at Yuma, had made us a most complete outfit, but he could not smite the rocks and provide water, and eighteen thirty miles need more than can be carried, so we had to make camps at water stations. No waving palms in these cases, tramped over plains growing harder and dustier around the water-troughs. We had two charming natural camps, running creeks and green trees and grass, just at the last. But our whole party was good natured and in good condition. It is an odd chapter in our strangely varied lives. Just now I feel the repose and strength of the truth of the whole situation, and the refreshment of seeing places and people quite new to us. And our cloud will, I feel sure, get its silver lining. Meantime we are here—the General will be the better for his little illness, for it has obtained him rest and a clearance, and for the rest, the chapter of accidents lies open, and as "behind Fate there always stands a man," the man here will push Fate and take advantage of accidents as they rise.

Sincerely yours,

JESSIE B. FREMONT.

Southern Pacific R. R.

Nothing in the railroad system of the United States is of more importance today, prospectively, than this road which is reaching down to the borders of Mexico. When the road is extended 800 miles further it will command the trade of the northern States of Mexico. Tucson is but a short distance from the Mexican line.

A year hence, in all probability, the gap between the Southern Pacific Railroad, if extended as now contemplated, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, will hardly be more than 400 miles.—Bulletin.

The Mining Record gives the August production of five Arizona mines, as follows:

Haackberry.....\$ 20,000
McCrackin.....30,870
Pock.....80,000
Silver King.....91,000
Tip Top.....40,000

Total.....\$265,870

A "Mining Bureau" has been started at Prescott by Messrs. Paulson & Smith, two gentlemen who came out to Arizona with Governor Fremont. They will issue circulars at intervals, giving details of business done in offices.

Our Mineral Interests.

The mines of lead (galena) of Wisconsin, Missouri, Arizona and southeastern Kansas are more than equal to those of Spain and England, while the base silver ores of Utah, Colorado and Nevada furnish a supplement to our other lead product wholly unequalled by all other countries.

The zinc mines of the State of Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas are far more extensive and richer than those of Belgium, Silesia and Saxonia.

The copper mines of Lake Superior—exclusive of the extraordinary copper ores of Arizona—rival those of Chili.

As for quicksilver, even exclusive of the product of the now famous New Almaden mines of California—which exceeds the world famous Almaden mine of Spain, and the equally renowned Austrian Idria—the production of this invaluable metal may be raised to an almost unlimited extent upon the Pacific slope.

Only Australia has ever produced as much placer gold as California has done—about \$1,000,000,000, while the mining of that metal in this State as a regular, methodized industry by means of hydraulic process or the exploiting of deep quartz mines is becoming more and more productive every year. On the other hand, in Australia and New Zealand, quartz and hydraulic mining for gold are diminishing industries. To-day the United States are the largest producers of gold on earth.

All the mines of South America and Mexico in the palmy days of Potosi, Cerro de Pasco, Catorté, El Doctor and Pacheca never furnished as much silver annually as was produced last year by the mines of the State of Nevada.

No other anthracite coal is comparable to that found in so vast a quantity in Pennsylvania. A single field of bituminous coal east of the Alleghenies extends from northern Pennsylvania to the center of Alabama, a distance of 800 miles and embraces 60,000 square miles; while a single field in Arizona is estimated to cover 30,000 square miles.

Everywhere in the Union ore is found of all descriptions in exhaustless quantities, producing iron equal to that of the best of Sweden, Scotland, Spain, Algeria, and the island of Elbe; while this country is already second only to Great Britain in the amount of pig iron it produces.

In mineral oil—petroleum—which has become indispensable to humanity, liquid coal as it may be called, the United States have a vast, apparently exhaustless reservoir of it, not only in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia but on the Pacific coast, affording the country an export trade in 1878 of \$47,000,000.—Ex.

Irrigation Statistics.

The Anaheim Gazette says: In the recent trial of the Los Nietos water case in the District Court, the following testimony was given by Mr. Craigie, an expert in the science of irrigation: A volume of 61½ cubic feet would cover 366 acres four inches deep in twenty-four hours. Allowing a rotation of twenty days, it would irrigate 7,320 acres. One cubic foot of water per second will cover six acres of land four inches deep in twenty-four hours.

In Lombardy, which is a country where irrigation has been more systematized than in any other in the world, they produce rice crops, which require an immense amount of water, of which an idea may be formed from the fact that the water is kept standing on the rice crop to a depth of ten inches for a period of ten weeks together. There the allowance or calculation is that one cubic foot of water a second will irrigate seventy acres of land.

In the south of France, where they irrigate from a branch of the Rhone, the allowance is two hundred acres of land to one cubic foot per second. That is the best result that has been obtained. They produce maize, castor beans, cotton, pulse, and some grains which we are not familiar with. In the south of France there is a peculiar wind called the "Mistral" which causes an immense evaporation. Probably for the same kind of crops a larger quantity of water is there used than would be required in other countries. Taking the basis of 200 acres, per cubic foot per second, the Los Nietos ditches would irrigate on an average 13,400 acres.

Mr. GEO. M. KNIGHT now seems to have the "softest" thing at the coming election. He is proposed for the offices of Justice of the Peace and Public Administrator, and at present seems to have no formidable opposition. It is also rumored that, in case of Dr. DeCorse's election, he will be deputy treasurer and receive the emoluments of the office. Good color is given to this rumor by the Doctor's well known indifference to office for himself, and by his well known friendship for Mr. Knight.

DAVID NEAHR.

Malis Street, - - - Yuma, A. T.
40 California Street, - - - San Francisco.

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J. D. SCHONEWALD, Manager.

March 18.